NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

New York, Monday, April 3, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

efore ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its cir emong the enterprising mechan tlemen throughout th ountry is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-reed in the WEIKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large ction of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

extra issues of the Herald were given to an excite and jubilant public yesterday successive telegrams og the national triumphs south and west of Peirg in the three days of continued fighting of the and more important intelligence, contained in last ing's despatches from President Lincoln. All along of the Potomac and the James. While the Ninth d Twenty-fourth corps were advancing directly in front of Petersburg, the Sixth corps moved up, struck and dethe reb is, flanking them, driving them from their in nts, and making large captures of m on General Geant telegraphed to the President: mmodiately enveloping Petersburg." At halfin a few hours will be intrenched from the Appor below Petersburg to the river above," thus showing that not only reached the Southside road, that grand object so long contended for, but has actually crossed it erected his works north of it to men and cannon from the enemy since ount to less than twelve thousand of the forme and probably fifty pieces of the latter. These, however, are trifling in comparison with the importance of the rebel fortifications taken and positions gained.

All these successes of Gen. Grant's troops have been chieved only after continuous sanguinary fighting, lasting through Friday, Saturday and Sunday, in which they were met with the most stubborn resistance, the soldier on both sides, it is said, exhibiting unsurpassed valor. We have yet no estimate of the casualties suffered by either our own or the rebel forces; but they must of ourse be heavy.

We accompany the official and the Haralp despatche descriptive of this last and apparently most important ement of General Grant with a map showing the deld of the several severe conflicts.

President Lincoln still remains at City Point. It is eported that General Grant has promised him that he shall enter Richmond within a very few days, and that he will from that city issue another proclamation offering mnesty to the rebels, on the condition of submiss

The effect of the news from before Petersburg yester lay was to cause great excitement and rejoicing, not only in this city, but throughout the North, every portion of it bearing a most favorable character.

The advance of General Stoneman's cavalry for recently moved from Knoxvilla, Tenn., and rebels have reported as designed to strike at Lynchburg. Va., entered and cantured the town of forth Carolina, on the 27th ult., after routi stern part of North Carolina, and is two hundred miles from Baleigh, in a dir avalry, and that he is accompanied by the Fourth orps of national infantry, under General Stanley, num

A despatch in rebel newspapers from Montgo Alabama, says a Yankee raiding column, estimated at sty-five hundred, principally infantry, struck the ad twenty miles below that place on last Monday orning, the 27th ult, captured two trains, and ther moved on down jouards Greenville. Great slarm wa caused by this Yankee apparition, and Governor Watt had o'alled on the people to organize for resistance.

In view of an anticipated engagement between toe naval steamers Nisgara and Sacra and the robel ram Olinde, alias Stonewall, still lying in the port of Ferrel, Spain, at the date of latest socou our Corunna and Ferrol despatches and the accompany strations will prove interesting to the American The Stonewall, which is a rather formic having a spur twenty feet in length and furnished with two stationary turrets, sarrying a three hundred pound gun and the two two hundred pounders, arrived Ferrol on the 4th of last February, where she still reed on the 12th of March. During that time she had been receiving repairs, and it was thought that men and as had been secretly placed on board of her. She anded by Captain Page, formerly of the United tes navy, and was expected fo go to sea about the middle of March. A small and very swift steamer, called the Louisa Fanny, supposed to be the tender of the her, and then sailed away. The Niagara and Sacramento were lying at Corunna, sufficiently near Ferrol to watch Our next foreign news may therefore bring us accounts of another battle between national and rebel vessels.

News from Savannah and Charleston to Friday last wa ht by the steamship Arago, which arrived here yes om Hilton Head. Everything of a military mains quiet in that portion of the South. the rebellion, are constantly arrivwas a report in Charles and dached into Contratown, 4. C., and recaptor in the national garrison. The order, and the arr blockade runm implicated in sing operations had created much excitement, onetration in that city on the 23d ult. of the olored people, in honor of their efnancipation by the ational army, was an extensive affair. Their procession was about four miles in length. The railroad between Charleston and Savannah, and the other railroads run-, in the pit." ning out of those cities, are being rapidly repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

arrival here yesterday of the transport steam thip General Sedgwick, from Wilmington, N. C., on the Oth ult., we are informed of a most frightful calamity at which occurred on last Friday. On that day tie I the "federals;" and so they will.

male and female Southern refugees, caught fire when off Cape Hatterns, and was entirely consumed. The flames were ignited by a light coming in contact with a kerosene barrel, and in a very short ral Sodgwick and a schooner were ral Sodgwick and a schooler were both near the General Lyon while she was burning; but, notwithstand-ing every effort was made to give succor, very few of the unfortunate passengers could be rescued, owing to the high wind and the heavy sea. The scene is described as most heartrending. Many, including women and châ-dren, in their terror jumped into the water to escape a few death only to be available of up by the ways, while flames. Out of the entire number only thirty five or forty are so far known to have been saved, though

of which the flremen promptly appeared, and labor with their acoustomed energy. A fire broke out abo eleven o'clock in the foremoon on the corner of Bros buildings, destroying attogether property valued at seventeen thousand dollars. Other fires occurred and at the corner of Third avenue and One Hundre Eighth street; but they did trifling damage, and five

A crowded meeting of the American Union Commission was held last night in the Academy of Music. Dr. Curry, from Charleston, and Colonel Taylor, from East Tennessee, gave graphic descriptions of the utter disintegral arms went, and urged the necessity of immediate action and relief. The organization has lately undertaken the care of the rebel deserters, and proposes to establish schools in the South. One hundred thousand dollars are needed for these ends.

day afternoon, Dr. Heller in the chair. Mrs. Fuller, of Chicago, read an appeal in behalf of the sanitary fair to be held in Chicago on the 30th proximo, at which the spiritualists are to be represented. A committee was grams from the front, as published in the HERALD, were read by a gentleman present amid deafening apple The official vote in this State on the propos

amend the constitution by providing for the ap of five Commissioners of Appeals is a follows:

greeable to the call of Governor Murphy, to-day, to tak action on the constitutional amendment abolis very throughout the United States.

A very destructive fire occurred at Barkersburg, West centre of the city was entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of two hundred thousand dollars, on which there was no

The Cleveland Athenseum was destroyed by fire on last Wednesday morning. The loss on building and other property, including wardrobes belonging to actors and actresses, was between forty and fifty thousand dollars. An extensive boiler establishment, together with eight adjoining tenement houses, was burned at Pittsburg Wednesday.

Victory! Victory !- The Dying Struggles of the Rebellion, the Crowning Victories of the Union.

Now let the country rejoice. The great jubilee of our final deliverance is at hand. Yesterday was a glorious Sabbath day for the ause of the Union, the brightest in the calendar since the beginning of this terrible war; for it opens wide the way to peace and the complete vindication of the republic.

Between the two Union armies immediately under the eye of General Grant, and the rebel forces under General Lee, there was a tree dous struggle yesterday for Richmond, in the woods and fields, hills and valleys, and on the roads and creeks a few miles south and west of Petersburg, and from twenty-five to thirty miles beyond the rebel capital. The mevement of General Grant in force against the Southside Railroad, the most important to Lee of his last two remaining arteries of subsistence, reduced him to the alternative of a fight for the road or the evacuation of Richmond. Grant, if permitted to occupy the Southside road, would be in a position to command, occupy or destroy the Danville road; and Lee, thus completely isolated from his communications, would be driven to the expedient of leaving the city by cutting his way out, or by a stealthy evacuation, in order to

secure his necessary supplies. General Lee accepted the wager of battle and the results are before our readers in President Lincola's brief, graphic and admirable despatches. They give us a birdseye view of the whole field of the army's operations, and are perfectly satisfactory. Twelve thousand s and fifty pieces of artillery in the work of carrying difficult positions and powerful fortifications, over a line of battle from fifteen to twenty miles in extent, will do for one day. Lee, closely cornered last night in Petersburg, will, in all probability, before tomorrow morning, if he can get off, be on the road to Lynchburg. That now is his only line of escape. The end is indeed near at hand. Let the people give thanks and rejoice.

GOVERNOR WATTS, OF ALABAMA, GIVES IT UP. In the address of Governor Watts to the people ofeAlabama, which we published on Saturday, he fairly gives it up. His appeal for union against the invader is the appeal of a Governor in the last extremities of despair. He says that "unless the people of Alabama will do voluntarily what they cannot by law be compelled to do, I fear that Alabama cannot be necessfully defended;" that the State " is now threatened on the north (Wilson's great cavalry expedition), on the south (Canby's army and the navy in Mobile bay), and on the west upon his reserves to come forward to save tate. And what do they amount to? All the white reserves as soldiers that the "Confederate" authorities have left him in the whole componwealth are "four thousand boys, between the "he says," this appeal is made." "To this class, '- confession! What a picture What a lamentable 'labama! But her politiof the exhaustion of a it so, and such are eal char latans would have "n confederacy. the blessings of their South a dead cock Alabama, like South Carolina, is

A CANADIAN OPINION .- The Montreal Gazette thinks that when the "Confed states" get their three landred thousand slave soldiers in the field fighting for freedom they will astonish

ANOTHER FIGHT ON THE OCHAN.-Our special despatches from Ferrol and Corunna, Spain, fur nish very interesting information relative to the rebel iron-clad ram Stonewall and the arrange ments made by United States naval offic have a fight with her. Our accounts are illu trated by a map and an engraving of the rebel iron-clad. The United States steam frigate Ningara, Commodore Craven, and the Sacramento, Captain Walke, were awaiting the departure of the Stonewall to open their batteries upon her.

The fight will be an important one. will demonstrate the value of ironas compared with wooden ships; and from experience of Farragut, who only wanted "iron hearts in ribs of oak" in a naval engagement, it is not difficult to imagine the result of the combat. Unless the Sto secombs she will doubtless be "subje but if she should escape, the amount damage she can commit on our commerce and coast before she is destroyed may be immense. Next to the naval fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama the anticipated conflict between the iron-sided rebel and wooden-sided Union ships will mark an important epoch in American naval history. It seems unaccountable that a vessel without a

nation and without a recognized flag should be permitted to have a harbor and receive succor in any civilized port, and especially within the dominions of a Power like Spain. Our government should send a fleet of one or two hundred ships, Monitors and ironsides, wooden and otherwise, on a cruise to Europe, and of course up the Mediterranean. Powers and people would thus be made to un-derstand that the stories of our naval greatness and prowess were not fables, as they have been taught to believe. The navy can be relieved of a couple of hundred ships at this time without detriment to the public service, and we suggest to Secretary Welles that it will be much better to send them the coming sum-mer on a delightful and potential cruise up the Mediterranean than to lay them up in ordinary. We need a demonstration of this kind as a warning to those European Powers that harbor rebel cruisers or any other class of pirates.

ALL HONOR TO THE GALLANT FIREMEN. The conduct of the firemen under present circumstances—which must be regarded as a great crisis in the history of their organization-is worthy of all admiration. There were many who supposed that upon the passage of the bill abolishing the volunteer department there would have been resistance, and perhaps riotous conduct on the part of the firemen. So far from that, they have exhibited the finest spirit, submitting cheerfully to the change, and consenting to fulfil their duties to the last in the protection of property and life. Their action proves-what we have always believed to he true—that the Fire Department proper was composed of a gallant, fearless and honorable body of our citizens, and that whatever may ave been alleged against the body was the result of the disturbing element which bung upon its flanks, in the shape of rowdies and disturbers of the peace, who were to this gallant army of brave, self-sacrificing men, what camp followers and plunderers are to a regular army. The course which the members of the nent are now pursuing entitles them to the highest praise which is due to law-abiding ens; and although the volunteer firemen's organization is no longer to comprise one of our local institutions to have been a member of it will be a lasting honor.

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS YESTERDAY .- When we were enabled to issue to the public, in an extra Herald yesterday forenoon, the glorious news of the successes which attended the netional arms around Petersburg in the three days' fighting, the effect upon the whole city was all circles and all quarters of the metropolis. viction that the issue was at hand; that the fight which had raged since Friday morning, and was continued yesterday, was to be the final one of the war. Crowds filled our office, eagerly waiting for more news, while upon the sidewalks, and in hotels and restaurants, on there was but one topic of discussion, and that the probable issue of the great conflict then going on; for people knew that all the ghting portion of the rebel armies were engaged; that all the master minds of the enemy, from Ger Lee down, were concentrated on the one point, and that the result of the battle must be decisive When, at a later period during the day, we issued extra after extra announcing the progress of the battle—that Generals Parke, Wright and Ord had broken through the enemy's lines from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run, and were tearing up the Southside Railroad; that Sheridan was sweeping up on the enemy's flank with his splendid cavalry and the Fifth and part of the Second corps, the excitement intensified, for the feeling was universal that momentous events were transpiring which would soon decide the fate of the re-

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE OFFICE SHEKERS. The office and spoils and plunder-seekers at Washington are represented as getting out of pocket and out of patience in consequence of the President's prolonged stay down at City Point. But if they must see him before they go home, and if he won't hurry back to oblige them, and if they can't get passes to the front as citizens, their only chance—that is, for each ablebodied fellow-is to pocket the bounty and obtain the pass of a soldier. That paper will carry them to "Old Abe" when everything else fails.

SURE SIGN THAT THE END IS CLOSE AT HAND .-In the determination or necessity which has fallen upon General Lee to fight it out for Richmond. He has no other place of refuge, or he cannot get away.

Nimo's Saloon.—The first of the two farewell con certs of Mile. de Katow and Mr. Wehli, announced for this evening, will not take place on account of the ill-

GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWRIL IN BROOKLYN .-- An limmens andience assembled at the Brooklyn Academy on Sonn audience assembled at the Brooklyn Academy on Setur-day night to take farewell of Gottschalk, Muzlo and Miss Simons, previous to their departure from the country. The programme of the metine in New York was re-peated, with the exception of the overfare to William Toll by Gottschalk and Sanderson. The artists did not seem fatigued after the severe labour of the day, and if they were they must have been inspirited by the mag-nificent reception they got. The Brooklyn people waked

d quaker like propriety, and applauds ously, until every piece had to be per time. and about the part overwhelmed with applause forms d about the part of the par

Burning of the United States Transport Steamer General Lyon Off Hatteras.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Names of a Portion of the Saved

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY SURVIVORS

TERRIBLE SCENES OF SUFFERING.

The United States steam transport General Seagwick, Captain Starkey, from Wilmington, N. C., 80th ult., with refugees and troops, to United States Assistant Quarterer, arrived at this port yesterday. She

On the 31st ult. at half-past ten A. M. off C latitude 35 06, longitude 75 35, discovered a stoamer in shore on fire. Immediately bore down towards her, and found her to be the United States steam transport General and retuges, to the numer of some four or an author of the worker at the time was very bolsterous, the wind blowing a gale from the southwest. Went as near her as possible. Found it impossible to lower any boats. Picked up as many as we could from boats, spars, planks, &c. When we left her she was burned almost to a shell, and was fast drifting in among the breakers. There was a schooner near by, picking up persons, but could not tell

The following is a list of the nam were left behind in hospitals at Wilmin John Haydon, first officer.

Philip Smith, first assistant engineer

Geo. Gilespie, second assistant engin Owen Duggan, eller. Richard Doyle, coalpasser.

Almo Dec, waiter—all of steamer General Lyon.

The following is a list of those ploked up by the Gen Barnet Lossey, private, Co. G, Fifth Virginia. M. H. Orwent, private, Co. E, Fifty-sixth Illinois.

John Kreuzen, private, Co. F, Third Pennsylvani

Ira Lewis, Co. A, Eighty-ninth New York Michael S. Brocket, Co. F. Fifty-sixth Illinois.
Robert Simpson, corporal, Co. G, Fifty-fourth Ohio
Thomas Farrar, refugee, Wilmington, N. C.
James Edwards, sorgeans, Ninety-ninth New York. Clarence Dunn, refugee.
Geo. Murphy, private, Co. A. Sixth New York heavy

Goole, Co. F. One Hundred and Forty-fourth New

Joseph Fitzgerald, Co. E, Fifty-second Illinois. James Dempsey, froman, steamer General Lyon. Stephen Russell, refuges. Thomas Cooney, sailor, steamer General Lyon. Nicholas Brown, sailor, steamer General Lyon. Geo. W. Williams, private, Co. G, Fifty-sixth fluinc Patrick Bryan, coalpasser, steamer General Lyon. Richard Clarke, Co. F, Second Illinois light artilles ms, Co. F, Third Pennsylvania a James Gibles, first officer, steamer Ger Wm. Granston, chief engineer, steamer General Lyon. Samuel Presse, first cook (colored), steamer Gen. Lyon. Charles A. Brady, refugee.

Statement of One of the Saved. Cyrus P. Williams, a member of Company F, Th arrivania artillery, who was acting quartermaster issued rations to the escaped Union prisoners and goes, has furnished us with the following interesting

ers and crew, two hundred and four mer fficers of the Pifty-sixth Iffinois regiment, had been mustered out of service and were on their way and fifty seven escaped and paroled Union pris making in all rising of six hundred pers ere saved, the sea rolling so high and the ste for the unknown schooner mentioned to render any assistance. Our informant thinks that in spite of all her

The fre broke out at about ten o'clock on Friday morn ing from a light coming in contact with a barrel of kero-sone in the porter's room, and, spreading with great rapidity. Within half an hour the vessel was completely in s. The sea was rolling mountains high, and a scene greatest excitement and confusion cosued immediately it was discovered that the vessel was on fire. Wor one on side the fire and on the other

"The sea opening like a hell." red up by the maddened waves which still born the burning mass nearer and nearer to the roaring and

orging breakers.

One boat was launched by the captain of the General Lyon, assisted by some soldiers, but was instantly stove, the ceptain being killed. Our informant and one of the eeded in getting over a metallic lifeboat, into which they and two or three others got. The boat, how-ever, was instantly upset, they being unable to detach the painter from the burning steamer, and all on board but Mr. Williams were washed out. He succeeded in clinging to the boat, the steamer still rushing with fear-ful velocity towards the breakers. After many efforts are broke loose from the steamer, and by the aid of the

and, now battling in front of Richmond. His experience on board the burning steamer was a life-long one, and the brave soldier's lip quivered as he related some of the harrowing scenes which occurred on the ill-fised

Farther Particulars.

From other survivors of this most disastrous calamity— members of the Fifty-sixth Illinois—we have received the following additional information. This gallant regi-ment—the Fifty-sixth—who formed a considerable portion of the unfortunate passengers of the ill-fated vessel were on their way from the front, baving nobly dis charged their duty to the country—and, indeed, had ex-ceeded their term of service—to be mustered out at Springfield. Two hundred and fifteen enlisted men and Springuest. I we hundred and interest emission men and officers embarked at Wilmington for Fortress Monroe on the 20th ult. The ressel was one night delayed off the bar at the mouth of the river whiting for the tide. From the moment the ressel started on her voyage the weather was rough and botterous, and great num. bers of the passengers were in consequence below suffering from generickness; a circumsta which subsequently tent additional horrors the terrible seem on board, as the great majority those thus confined were, in the excitement and terror of the moment, unable to make their way to the deck and thus fell victims to the smoke and flames without chance or effort to escape. The tire having broken out as above described, spread with great rapidity. It was wever, immediately detected, and the efforts of the first mate, to whom our informants accord all praise, were at once directed to its extinguishment. But alarm usurped the place of coolness and discipline, and all the offorts of the mate and a few of the crew, who ran to the hose, were rendered abortive by the affrighted passenger men and women, who ran about the deck, and thus pro vente, timely application of the means of rafety till all means we'e too late to be of any evail. It was view of this state of things, and the evident

A wild, disorderly rush to the boats followed, the cap-tain of the General Lyon, as it is stated, being among the most eager to abandon the vessel and seek safety in the first boat lowered. The moment the boat touched the water he was overboard; but in the next, the boat came in collision with the sleamer's wheel, and the cap-tain was thrown out, the wheel striking him and Captain Weber, of the Fifty-sixth, and instantly sendin lifeless beneath the waves. The engineer and fir tunate people of all hope from human ad. Of the majority of those below seeking rest but a few secaped, and these only by rushing on deck at the first alarm. Through some agency or other the hatches were closed, and as the alarm spread the consternation of those below broke all bounds. A rush was made to the ladders, but the wild instinct of A rush was made to the ladders, but the wild instinct of self-preservation deprived the unfortunates of their only chance of escape to the deck. Those foremost on the ladders were pulled back by the crowd who pressed be-hind, and is the struggle that followed the ladders were pulled down and every attempt to replace them was thwarted by the blind and despairing efforts of the unfor-tunates themselves. The cries from below became heartsol was wrapped in flames, and those on deek had disap-peared in the engulphing waves, very few secaping to the boats; and even many of those who first gained them were by the roughness of the sea capsized, their places being ta-ken by those who were able to combat for a brief space the waves, which were thee running mountains high. Michael S. Brockett, a member of the Pifty-sixth regi-ment, and one of our informants, entered the first boat lowered, along with the captain of the steamer. He and eight others were in the boat for nearly four hours, and it discerned as she drifted away on the breakers. The steam had not been turned off; and thus impelled by wind, steam and tide, the doomed vessel, one broad sheet of aploring cries of help, shouted in vain, coming more and ore faintly over the stormy waters. two others got clear of the steam that escaped. There were about fifty women and children on board, refugees coming North, but not one was saved. Mr. George W. William, of the Fifty-sixth, gallantly risked his life in an effort to rescue one woman. He succeeded in getting her on the came she was past all succor, the immersion in the water and the cord having done their fatal work. There were sixty-soven male refugees, but three of whom were saved. re were twenty-six enlisted men of the Tenth Mis From the exhaustion they had undergone and the sufferings they were enduring in their half-submerged boats, every moment threatened with destruction, all hope of being rescued was dying out of the few survivors of this terrible calamity, when at last the steamer Gene-ral Sedgwick came in sight—almost unseen until the noment she threw out the means of escape. The boat Mr. Brockett was in was the last hailed. He managed ar. Brockett was in was the last halled. He managed to catch the line thrown to him, and in an instant the friendly coil was round his body, but ers he was drawn up the boat capsized, and while in the water he was grasped by two of lifts companions in misfortune; with the clutch of drowning men they clung to him, and when drawn upon deck he the terrible stress of the others causing the rope to tighten so as to almost deprive him of all respiration.
The terrible scene on board, the harrowing cries of men,
women and children for help, where no help cold come; the almost hopeless struggle for life through which they passed, have left such an effect on the hearts and memo-ries of the survivors that many of the details and circreated yet unremembered; but enough has been told to class the loss and fate of the General Lyon and its ill-

fated passengers among the most di-that have occurred at sea for years. The survivors received all the care the captain and officers of the General Sedgwick that appy condition demanded

NAMES OF A PORTION OF THE LOST. The following names of members of the Fifty-sixth

ptain Dunquary. J. Helloms.
Aleck Graybill.
Orderly Sergt. R. D. Be
Corporal Maddox.
Corpl. Albert Smallhou
Corporal Wilhide.
Corpl. M. S. F. Plumme

FROM WASHINGTON

THE ARMY OF GRORGIA. By order of the President the Fourteenth and Twee ieth army corps are to constitute the Army of Georgia and will be commanded by Major General Howard. PUNDS FOR SHERMAN'S ABMY.

PINANCIAL MATTERS. During the last week \$3,264,800 of currency were is

hem to April 1 is \$111,634,670. HANCOCK'S CORFS. The work of raising the First corps of veterans, to be ommanded by Major General Hancock, is proceeding igorously. The large bountles and the personal efforts officers are bringing in the men quite rapi Two regiments of this corps are now in the Shenandoah valley with General Hancock. Captain Finley Anderson the Adjutant General of the corps, is at his post early and late, and laboring with energy and ability to insure its

GENERAL AUGUR'S HEADQUARTER General Augur's beadquarters have been removed to ourteenth street, between G and H streets. The damages to the building formerly occupied for this purpose can be

A PEMALE EMPLOYE IN THE TREASURY DEPART A female employed in the Treasury has been detected in abstracting fractional currency, and arrested and committed for examination. The amount taken is small.

Miss Maria Brainand.—This vocalist, who is well known in New York, has been singing lately in Chicago with a great deal of success. Her rendering of the soprano parts in Rossini's Stabat Maler, the scena and prayer from Der Friezbutz, and Gottschalk's "Slumber Dear Baby," is very highly praised by the press of the city. Miss Brainard is an excellent ordiste, and can hardly fail to make her mark and pages.

HELLER'S NEW MENSATION.—Heller produces a new conation this evening at the Salle Diabo The Spirit Sack, or a man scaled up in a bag full of ghosts, upon which occasion we would much rather be a spectator than the man, even though he had suck enough to satisfy Jack Falstaff. A new programme of magic—in the Helier style—is also promised.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The mail steamship Ariel, Captain Jones, will leave The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The New York HERALD-Edition for the Pacific-will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cent

selves with glory. General torton was present in person, encouraging his brave boys and urging them to the work by his confidence and enthusiasm. Heavy fighting is expected on our extreme right to-day, near what is known as Armstrong's mill; but General Lee is fully prepared for the vandals.

While the battle was raging to-night the roar of cannon and the rattle of munketry were frightful, and the ladden and children of our city, were greatly alarmed. Wall they might be, when but's 'mile of space is between the enemy and the heart of Petersburg. Thank Godf He has again preserved us, and we hope that He will continue His guardian protection. The victory to-night

TIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE TACK.

THE WHIGH NEVER TOOK PLACE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 31.]

sport reached the city yesterday morning that sattle was fought in front of Petersburg on Wnight, and passengers by the early train by Petersburg papers giving an account of the aff it was stated that five distinct assaults by the perform repulsed. The cannonading was heard in

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 31.]

During yesterday the enemy kept up a continual fire on the lines, especially on the right, without result. Sheridan was reported to have reached the Southside Raid road. It was also reported that Fitz Hugh Leo had at tacked him, and captured seven hundred prisoners.

THE SKIRMISHING NEAR DINWIDDE COURT HOUSE.
From the Richmond Enquirer, March 31.
An official despatch from General Lee lest night states that there was skirmishing near Dinwiddie Court House yesterday, without decisive results.

Lee's Official Report of Operations March 29.

General J. C. Breckinsidos, Secretary of War:—
General Gordon reports that the enemy, at eleves o'clock P. M. yesterday, advanced against a par' of his line defended by Brigadier General Lewis, but was repulsed. The fire of artillery and mortars continued for several hours with considerable activity. No damage on our lines reported.

Mosby's Operations.

ONE OF HIS CAPTAINS KILLED.

[From the Richmond Sentine], March 31.]

We are informed by citizens from Upper Virginia that on Saturday or Sunday, the 18th or 19th, Mosby, with about two hundred men, fell upon the Righth Illinois cavalry, near Hamilton, in Loudon county, and punished them severely. The Yankees broke under his charge and for several niles it was a running fight until they gained the support of two infautry regiments, when Mosby drew off his men. The loss of the federals is stated at one hundred and four in killed, wounded and captured. Among the killed it is reported there were one licutenant colonel and two captains. Mchby's loss was two killed and four wounded, and was sustained from the Yankee infantry.

A few days previously a scouting party of the enemy came upon Wallor, of Mosby's command, and killed him as he was attempting to make his escape.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 31.]

as he was attempting to make his escape.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 31.]

John T. Waller, son of Mr. William Waller, of Lynchburg, and grandson of the late ox-President Tyler, was killed two or three weeks ago in one of Mosby's engagements with the enemy. He was severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburg; was afterwards in the navy; but, where his life has been given to the country. He was a heavy couth.

The Crenshaw Battery.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 31.]

This battery, as usual in such cases, was in the coment which took place with the Yankees last Baters of Petersburg. During the terrible shelling to they were subjected four members of the batter, severely wounded, two of them supposed to be me Their names are: W. E. Hargrove, of Richmond; Coleman and Wm. T. Lewis, of Spottsylvania, were all hurt by one shell, which exploded near Private C. W. Smith, of Henrico, was badly burnlost three fingers of his left hand by being too far in of his gun, when it was fired.

The Victories of Grant in Brooklyn. gained by our armies, created the greatest excitemes yesterday afternoon. The despatches contained in ever successive extra Hurald which was issued were cager ned were eagerly some was enacted in Rev. H. W. Beecher's church. clergyman gave out the hymn-

Gur country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing, &c.

When he announced the welcome news to his con greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Not only in Plymouth church, but everywhere about the city, as well as in the metropolis—and the news spread like wildfre-were the livelest manifestations of rejoicing, or with anxiety for later news in regard to the great of yesterday.

Pires in the City.

Our fire companies were kept pretty well on turing Sunday, there having been no less than six fire and fire slarms; and in every case the firemen conduction themselves in the most orderly manner and with the accustomed activity and promptness.

FIRE IN BROADWAY. if-past eleven o'clock on Sunday fire broke out suddenly in or near the storeroo ence's saloon, corner of Broadway and Houston stree insured for \$10,000 in the condition of No. was a linear for \$10,000 in the condition of No. was a way is occupied by H. E. Balley, planoforte sales way is occupied by H. E. Balley, planoforte sales of same building is occupied by Charles E. Bill, prappie establishment. No damage. The damage to the buildings is about \$5,000; insured. The sudden manner in which the fire burst forth leads suspicion that the fire was not the result of accidentation is under investigation by Captain Mills of the condition in the condition of the condition is under investigation by Captain Mills of the condition of

BURNING A BARN. At about three o'clock on Sunday morning some in-cendiary fired the barn of Michael Kelly, situated at 08th street and Third avenue. It was destroyed;

FIRE IN FULTON STREET. About eight o'clock on Sunday morning a slight fire street, caused by the beat of the furnace. Damag occurred in the bakery of Peter Townsend, 219 Fulton

FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET. The slarm for the Eighth district, at half-past sim o'clock last evening, occurred from a fire in an attie bed-room at 289 Greenwich street, occupied by Mr. Rosetter. Loss about \$25. The fire was caused by carelessness.

FIRE IN PERST AVENUE. seven and eight o'clock last evening a fire occurred in Mr. Greestein's fancy goods store, at 325 First avenue, caused by a child at play with matches. Damage about \$40. Loss covered by insurance.

The aiarm of fire for the Seventh district, at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, was causer, by a chimney taking free at 32 Park street.